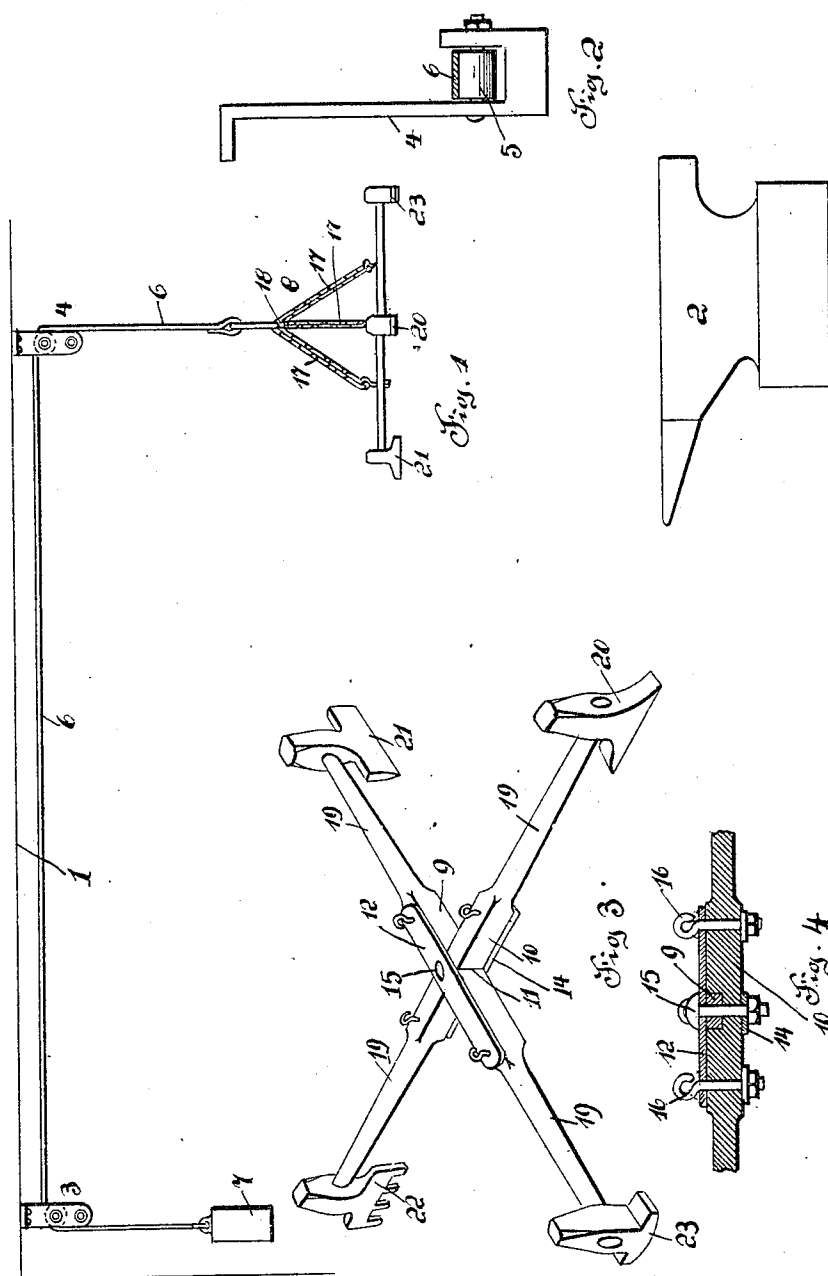


No. 837,117.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

M. S. REIGH.
HORSESHOE TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1906.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN S. REIGH, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

HORSESHOE-TOOL.

No. 837,117.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 27, 1906.

Application filed July 10, 1906. Serial No. 325,466.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN S. REIGH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoe-Tools, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in horseshoe-making tools; and the invention has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive combination-tool for expeditiously making horseshoes.

My improved tool is particularly designed for blacksmiths, and is used in lieu of the many separate and distinct tools at present employed in the production of a horseshoe.

The tool, while particularly employed in the production of horseshoes, can be readily used by blacksmiths in shaping, punching, and cutting metal.

The construction of my improved tool will be hereinafter more fully described in detail and then specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings accompanying this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved tool as used in a blacksmith's shop. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a hanger used in connection with the tool. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the tool, and Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view of the tool.

In the accompanying drawings the reference-numeral 1 designates the outline of a blacksmith-shop containing an anvil 2. Secured to the ceiling of the shop are hangers 3 and 4, the hanger 3 being located adjacent to the wall of the shop, while the hanger 4 is located above the anvil 2. In the lower ends of the hangers 3 and 4 are journaled rollers 5, and passing over said rollers is a belt or strap 6, carrying upon its one end a weight 7 and upon its other end my improved tool 8. The hangers and the weighted belt are simply employed to maintain the tool 8 in convenient elevated position relative to the anvil 2.

The tool 8 is constructed of two bars 9 and 10, these bars being recessed intermediate their ends, as at 11, to fit together at right angles to one another and lie in a common horizontal plane. The bars are secured together by top and bottom plates 12 and 14, which are clamped to said bars by a center

bolt 15 and end eyebolts 16. Attached to the eyebolts 16 are chains 17, having a common connecting-link 18, by virtue of which the tool 8 is connected to the belt or strap 7.

The bars 9 and 10 are formed with hand-grips 19, and fixed upon their outer ends are hammer-heads 20, 21, 22, and 23, each of said heads constituting a tool which performs a certain function during the production of a horseshoe. The working faces or edges of the heads I arrange in an operative position, whereby the hammer-heads can be easily struck by a sledge, hammer, or like instrument, as will be presently described.

The tool 8 is counterbalanced by the weight 6, and in practice I arrange the tool upon the strap or belt 7, whereby the hammer-head 20 will be normally held over the anvil 2, since this head is the first to be used in making a horseshoe.

The blank (not shown) from which the shoe is formed is placed upon the anvil 2 and the hand-grip 19 adjacent to the head 22 of the tool gripped by the blacksmith to move the tool downwardly and place the head 20 upon the blank. The flat working face of the head is used for beveling the edge of the blank, and after it has been used the tool 8 is revolved and the hand-grip 19 adjacent to the head 23 grasped by the blacksmith to position the head 21 over the blank. The beveled edge of the head 21 is used for creasing the blank, and then the tool is revolved and the hand-grip contiguous to the head 20 grasped to position the head 22 upon the blank. The pronged or toothed edge of the head 22 is employed to punch the holes in the shoe, and after this operation the tool 8 is again revolved to place the head 23 upon the shoe, said head being employed to finish the edges of the shoe.

After the shoe has been successively operated upon by the heads of tool and the tool released by the blacksmith the head 20 assumes its normal elevated position over the anvil 2. As the tool is revolved the belt or strap is twisted, and when the tool is released the belt or strap will immediately untwist and place the head 20 over the anvil.

The hammer-heads of the tool are made from a high grade of steel, while the connecting bars or handles are made of strong and durable wood.

I do not care to confine myself to the specific types of hammer-heads shown or to the number of heads constituting a tool.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a horseshoe-making tool, the combination with hangers having rollers journaled therein, of a weighted belt movably mounted upon said hangers, a tool connecting with said belt, said tool consisting of cross-bars having hand-grips, hammer-heads mounted upon the outer ends of said cross-bars and adapted to be used successively.

2. In a horseshoe-making tool, the combination with hangers, of a tool adjustably suspended from said hangers, said tool consisting of adjoining cross-bars, hammer-heads carried by the outer ends of said bars, and adapted to be used successively.

3. In a horseshoe-making tool, the combination with hangers, of a plurality of connected hammer-heads suspended from said hangers, and adapted to be used successively, and means for operating one of said hammer-heads.

4. A horseshoe-making tool consisting of cross-bars having hand-grips, and hammer-heads carried by the ends of said cross-bars, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN S. REIGH.

Witnesses:

K. H. BUTLER,
MAX H. SROLOVITZ.